

# 흥분-수축 분리제가 심실세동의 동력학에 미치는 영향

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## The Effects of Excitation-Contraction Uncouplers on the Dynamics of Ventricular Fibrillation in Isolated Swine Right Ventricles

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### ABSTRACT

**Background** : Whether or not the excitation-contraction (EC) uncoupler, diacetyl monoxime (DAM) and cytochalasin D (Cyto D) alter the ventricular fibrillation activation patterns is unclear. **Methods** : We recorded single cell action potentials and performed optical mapping in isolated perfused swine right ventricles at different concentrations of DAM and cyto D during ventricular fibrillation and dynamic pacing. **Results** : Increasing concentration of DAM results in progressively shortened action potential duration measured to 90% repolarization (APD 90), reduced slope of the action potential duration restitution (APDR) curve, decreased Kolmogorov-Sinai entropy, and reduced number of ventricular fibrillation wavefronts. In all right ventricles, 15 to 20 mmol/l DAM converted ventricular fibrillation to ventricular tachycardia. The ventricular fibrillation could be reinduced after the DAM was washed out. In comparison, cyto D (10 to 40  $\mu$ mol/l) has no effects on APDR curve or the dynamics of ventricular fibrillation. The effects of DAM on ventricular fibrillation are associated with reduced number of wavefronts and dynamic complexities in ventricular fibrillation. **Conclusion** : These results are compatible with Restitution Hypothesis of ventricular fibrillation and suggest that DAM may be unsuitable as an EC uncoupler for optical mapping studies of ventricular fibrillation in the swine right ventricles. (**Korean Circulation J 2000;30(12):1515-1523**)

**KEY WORDS** : Action potentials · Defibrillation · Electrophysiology · Reentry · Tachyarrhythmias.

서론 (optical mapping techni-  
(photentiometric, photosensitive) que)  
(reentrant wave) (spiral wave)  
(motion  
artifact) 가  
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diacetyl monoxime(DAM, or 2,3 - butanedione monoxime, BDM) - (Ex - citation - Contraction uncoupler : EC uncoupler) <sup>1-6)</sup> DAM <sup>7-9)</sup> Riccio <sup>10)</sup> DAM (action potential duration restitution : APDR) DAM (activation pattern) DAM DAM APDR curve cytochalasin D(cyto D)가 <sup>7)11)</sup> DAM

## 재료 및 방법

실험조작과 광학적 지도화 12 (20 30 kg) pentothal sodium 30 mg/kg 6 DAM , 6 cyto D 4 Tyrode (NaCl, 125.0 ; KCl, 4.5 ; MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 ; CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.54 ; NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 1.2 ; NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 24.0 ; glucose, 5.5 ; albumin, 50 mg/l) 6 - F polyethylene 95% 가 Tyrode 15 cc 3 - 0 silk Tyrode <sup>12)13)</sup> Tissue bath tissue bath 가 36.5 Tissue bath 95% 가 37 Ty -

rode 1 mol/l pyrimidine 4 - (2 - (6 - (dibutyla - mino) - 2 - naphthalenyl) - 1 - (3 - sulfopropyl) hy - droxide(di - 4 - ANEPPS, Molecular Probes, Inc) 20 (dynamic pacing) (glass electrode) <sup>14)</sup> 2 3 400 ms 8 350, 300, 280, 260, 240, 230, 220, 210, 200, 190, 180, 170, 160, 150 ms 8 APDR curve Tyrode DAM(5, 10, 15 and 20 mmol/l) cyto D(10, 20 and 40  $\mu$ mol/l)가 Tyrode

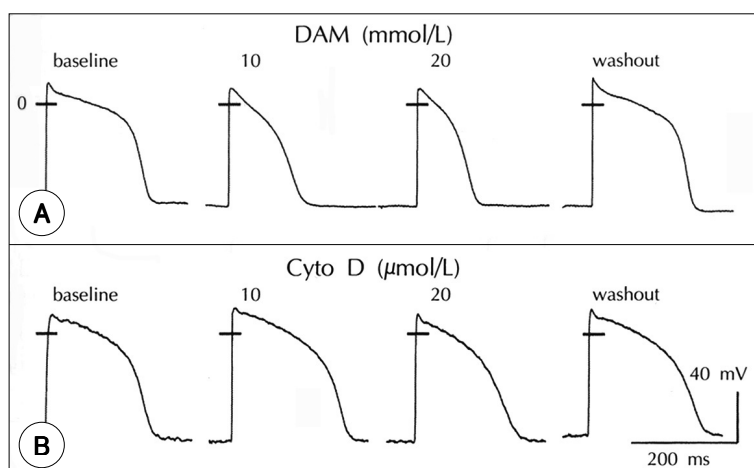
Tyrode

510  $\pm$  40 nm band - pass filter 250 - W tungsten - halogen lamp(Model 66196, Oriel Corp., Stratford, CT, USA) 532 nm 5 - W solid state laser(Verdi, Coherent, Inc. Laser Group, Santa Clara, CA, USA) 600 nm long - pass filter(R60, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) 25 mm/f 0.85 video lens(Fujinon CF25L, Fuji Photo Optical Co., Omiya City, Japan) 12 - bit digital charge coupled device(CCD : CA - D1 - 0256T or CA - D1 - 0128T, Dalsa Inc., Ontario, Canada) shutter 3.75 ms 96  $\times$  96 pixel frame grabber(ICPCI - DIG16, Imaging Technology, Bedford, MA, USA)가

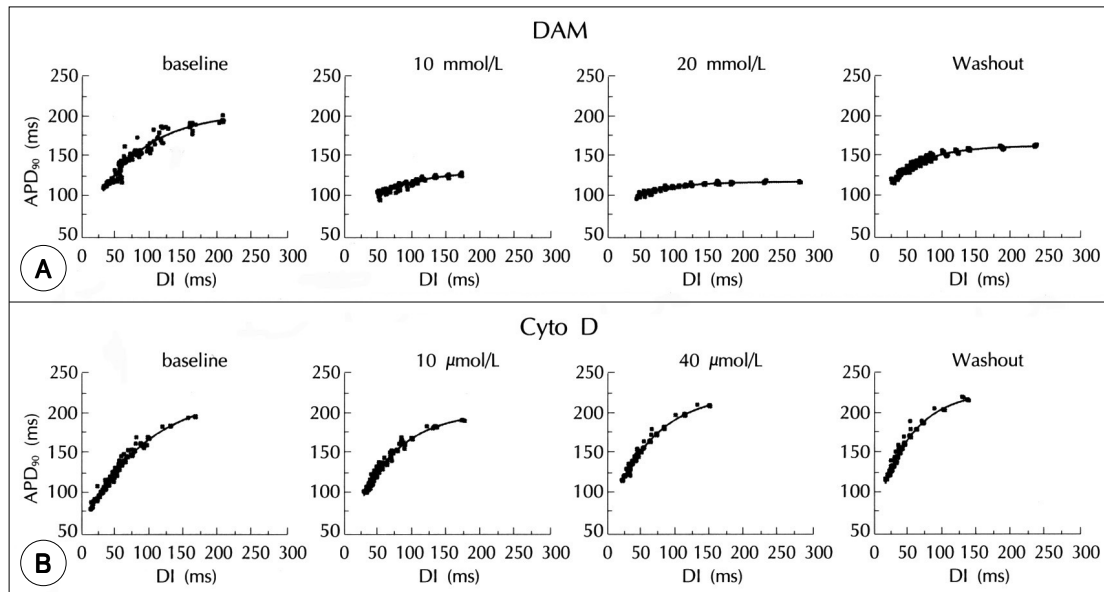
형광신호처리

pixel median

pixel .<sup>13)</sup> Poincaré plots  
 0 255  
 pixel 0.27 mm 0.68  
 mm 가  
 통계처리  
 ORIGIN(Microcal So-  
 ftware, Inc., Northampton, MA, USA)  
 ±  
 ANOVA, St-  
 udent t - test , KE Pearson  
 correlation . p 0.05  
 128 128  
 가  
 100 frame  
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 흥분-수축 분리제가 활동전위기간(APD<sub>90</sub>)에 미치는 영향  
 DAM cyto D APD<sub>90</sub>  
 심실세동의 활동전위와 동적 복원성(Dynamic restitu-  
 tion)  
 90% (APD<sub>90</sub>) (diastolic 10 40 μmol/l APD<sub>90</sub>  
 interval : DI) DAM 5, 10, 15, 20 mmol/l  
 APD<sub>90</sub> DI APD<sub>90</sub> 37.7%, 38.3%, 45%, 48.3%  
 ORIGIN 5.0(Microcal Software, Inc., Nor- (p<0.001), cyto D  
 thamton, MA, USA) exponential fitting APD<sub>90</sub> 가 (Table 1).



**Fig. 1.** Transmembrane potentials recorded from the epicardium of swine RV. DAM causes concentration-dependent, reversible APD<sub>90</sub> shortening (Panel A). Panel B, cyto D has little effect on the APD<sub>90</sub>.



**Fig. 2.** Effects of increasing concentrations of DAM (Panel A) and cyto D (Panel B) on the dynamic APD restitution curves determined from a swine RV epicardium.

**Table 1.** Effects of DAM and cyto D on the dynamics of VF

A. Effects of DAM	Control	5 mmol/L	10 mmol/L	15 mmol/L	20 mmol/L	Washout
APD90 (ms) at 400 ms CL	197.2 ± 27.4	122.8 ± 18.8*	121.7 ± 20.6*	108.5 ± 17.4*	102.0 ± 16.2*	174.9 ± 16.4
(dV/dt)max (V/s) at 400 ms CL	63.2 ± 41.7	84.6 ± 52.2	96.2 ± 14.0	82.7 ± 33.4	72.4 ± 41.0	121.1 ± 41.8
Resting membrane potential (mV) at 400 ms CL	- 64.4 ± 14.1	- 68.8 ± 10.5	- 70.5 ± 5.5	- 69.5 ± 12.2	- 60.2 ± 11.7	- 74.3 ± 9.3
AP amplitude (mV) at 400 ms CL	74.4 ± 10.0	77.3 ± 17.3	74.1 ± 7.0	72.6 ± 10.4	65.7 ± 11.3	82.3 ± 7.8
Shortest DI (ms) during dynamic APDR curve determination	31.9 ± 14.8	49.1 ± 21.4	48.5 ± 10.2	49.7 ± 15.7	64.7 ± 17.1 <sup>†</sup>	28.8 ± 10.1
Max slope of APDR curve	1.14 ± 0.38	0.71 ± 0.25*	0.50 ± 0.22*	0.33 ± 0.24*	0.21 ± 0.14*	0.77 ± 0.22
Kolmogorov entropy (A)	8.72 ± 0.49	8.36 ± 1.13*	6.71 ± 1.36*	5.75 ± 1.18*	4.94 ± 0.30*	8.34 ± 0.32
Kolmogorov entropy (B)	0.34 ± 0.15	0.22 ± 0.20*	0.07 ± 0.09*	0.06 ± 0.08*	0.01 ± 0.01*	0.25 ± 0.16
No. of wavelets	3.4 ± 0.6	2.7 ± 0.8*	1.8 ± 0.8*	1.4 ± 0.7*	1.0 ± 0.0*	2.8 ± 0.8
B. Effects of Cyto D	Control	10 μ mol/L	20 μ mol/L	40 μ mol/L	Washout	
APD90 (ms) at 400 ms CL	189.8 ± 27.4	175.6 ± 30.6	189.2 ± 34.2	184.2 ± 36.0	196.2 ± 44.0	
(dV/dt)max (V/s) at 400 ms CL	63.9 ± 38.7	87.9 ± 46.1	76.5 ± 38.9	71.6 ± 11.4	85.8 ± 35.2	
Resting membrane potential (mV) at 400 ms CL	- 66.1 ± 9.0	- 64.1 ± 13.5	- 65.4 ± 12.0	- 72.6 ± 7.3	- 76.7 ± 13.4	
AP amplitude (mV) at 400 ms CL	72.6 ± 12.8	76.4 ± 14.7	75.2 ± 13.8	76.44 ± 6.1	77.2 ± 20.8	
Shortest DI (ms) during dynamic APDR curve determination	41.2 ± 8.8	38.6 ± 10.8	44.2 ± 15.3	52.5 ± 37.6	49.3 ± 38.9	
Max slope of APDR curve	1.29 ± 0.45	1.29 ± 0.61	1.34 ± 0.54	1.10 ± 0.54	1.47 ± 0.84	
Kolmogorov entropy (A)	7.73 ± 0.35	7.83 ± 0.32	7.69 ± 0.45	7.30 ± 0.56	7.48 ± 0.34	
Kolmogorov entropy (B)	0.32 ± 0.13	0.30 ± 0.12	0.41 ± 0.22	0.31 ± 0.18	0.29 ± 0.19	
No. of wavelets	3.4 ± 0.5	3.2 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.6	3.2 ± 0.5	

Max or max indicates maximum  
<sup>†</sup> : p<0.01 compared with control

\* : p<0.001 compared with control  
CL : cycle length

흥분-수축 분리제가 활동전위기간복귀곡선(APDR curve)에 미치는 영향 (Fig. 3C). DAM  
 ring DAM  
 가  
 DAM 가 20 mmol/l  
 D  $1.29 \pm 0.45$  DAM  $1.14 \pm 0.38$ , cyto 가 . DAM Poincaré  
 가 plots . 가  
 가 cyto D (Fig. 2, Table 1). (Fig. 3B).

흥분-수축 분리제가 심실세동의 활성양상에 미치는 영향 DAM 가  
 Fig. 3 - 가 DAM  
 . Poincaré plots (Fig. 3D and 3E).  
 4 <sup>13)15)</sup>  
 , 가  
 ( ) , signet ring  
 ( ) ,  
 ( ) , 가 ( ) . DAM KE 가

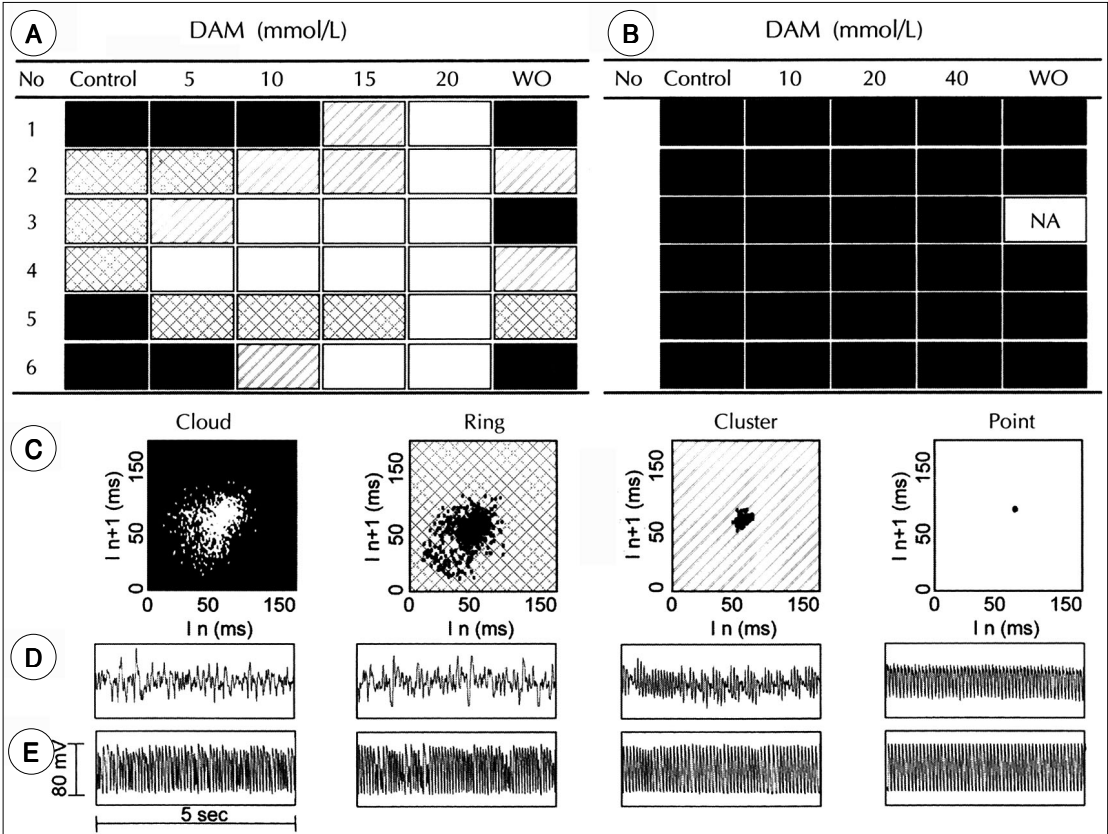
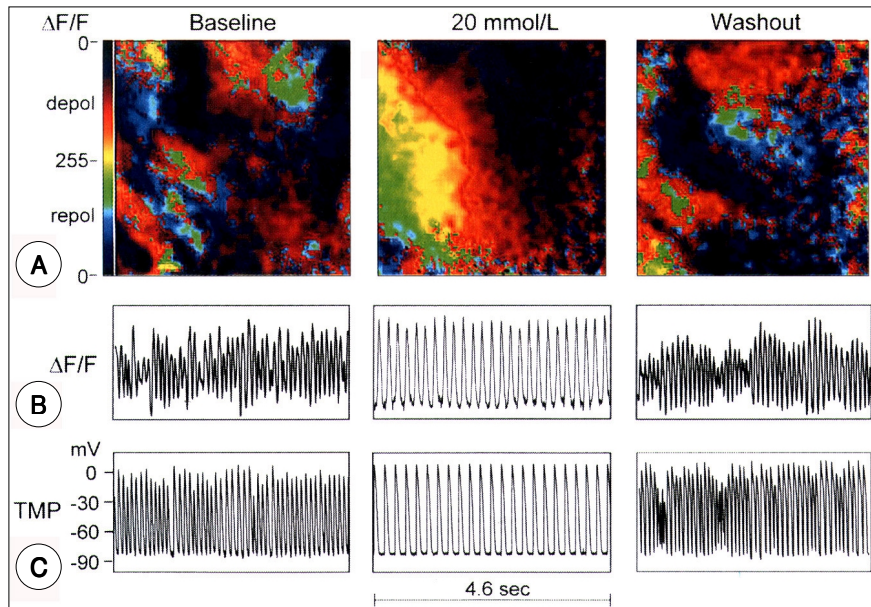
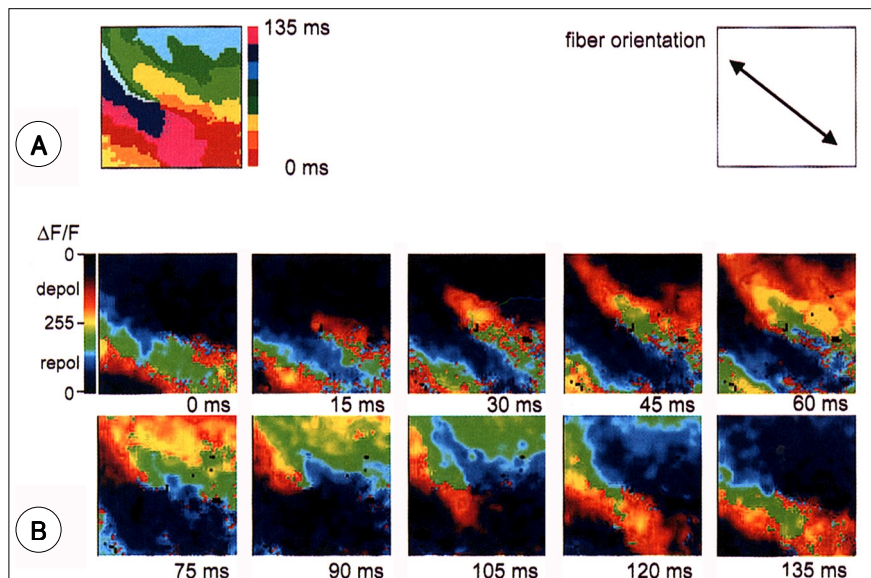


Fig. 3. Effects of DAM and cyto D on spatiotemporal complexities of VF. See text for details.



**Fig. 4.** Effects of DAM on wavelet number and TMP recordings. A, snap shots of membrane potential determined by optical mapping. We used color spectrum to represent membrane potentials. Black colors represent repolarized tissue just before the upstroke of the action potential. The color turns red as the membrane is depolarized. When the action potential reaches its peak, the color turns yellow. The color then gradually changes from yellow to green, blue and eventually back to black during repolarization. The wavelets were considered to be different if they had different directions of propagation and were separated from each other by blue or black areas. At 20 mmol/L of DAM, monomorphic tachycardia was induced in all preparations. There were multiple wavelets during VF at baseline (wavelet number = 4) and after washout (wavelet number = 3). However, with 20 mmol/L of DAM, there was a single large wavefront that repetitively invade the mapped region from left lower corner of the mapped tissue. Panels B and C show corresponding fluorescent signals and single cell TMPs, respectively, of the activation maps shown in Panel A. depol, depolarization ; repol, repolarization.



**Fig. 5.** A stationary spiral wave induced after 20 mmol/L of DAM perfusion. Panel A, isochrone map of the activation sequences shown in panel B ( $t = 0$  to 135 ms). Red is the first activated site and purple the last.

가 가 KE APDR 10)21)

가 가 (r = 0.93, p = 0.007 10)12)

vs r = 0.98, p = 0.001). cyto D DAM과 Cyto D

KE 가 가 DAM

(Table 1). 가 1-6) Liu 9) DAM(5

20 mmol/L) APD<sub>90</sub>

흥분-수축 분리제가 심실세동의 흥분파수에 미치는 영향 Riccio 10) 가 DAM

3.4 가

(3.4 ± 0.6, DAM

vs 3.4 ± 0.5, cyto D ). DAM

가 가 가

cyto D 가

(Table 1). Fig. 4A DAM

, 20 mmol/l

. Fig. 4B and 4C

Fig. 4 DAM

linear

wave ,

(Fig. 5).

고 안

심실세동과 Restitution hypothesis

Restitution hypothesis<sup>19)</sup> APDR

. Nolasco Dahlen<sup>20)</sup>

APDR curve 가

가

APD restitution

(alternance)

<sup>19)</sup>

APD restitution APDR curve curve

가 1

가

(wavebreak)

verapamil,

DAM bretylium APDR curve

심실세동에서 규칙적인 빈맥으로의 전환 기전(Alternative mechanisms for VF to VT transition)

가 restitution

hypothesis 가 가

wavelength hypothesis<sup>27)</sup>

가 . 가

DAM  
curve

APDR

APD<sub>90</sub>  
verapamil , Samie<sup>28)</sup>  
APD<sub>90</sub>

cyto D가 DAM

방 법 :

가  
-  
29)  
(core)

APDR curve  
plotting, Kolmogorov - Sinai entropy, Poincaré plots,  
pseudocolor animation

결 과 :

1) DAM cyto D

가

#### ■연구의 제한점

cyto D가 APDR curve  
cyto D

2) DAM 5, 10, 15, 20 mmol/l  
APD 90 37.7%, 38.3%, 45%, 48.3%  
(p<0.001). DAM APDR curve

peak sodium current

10 μmol/l cyto D 가 transmurial conduction  
velocity

DAM(15 20  
mmol/l)

cyto D  
3

가  
3) cyto D  
가 40 μmol/l

3 가

결 론 :

Diacetyl monoxime  
APD 90 APDR curve

요 약

연구목적 :

DAM

cyto D APDR curve

restitution hypothesis

DAM APDR curve

DAM

(activation pattern) DAM

중심 단어 :



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